

The General Assembly.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 14.—The house today rejected the senate bill putting Donald's township, Abbeville county, in Anderson county.

The bill to complete the State house was adopted after being amended so that the money, \$175,000 is to be borrowed from the State sinking fund to be returned \$15,000 annually, with 4 per cent interest. Much of this money is now loaned to the counties and is to be used for the State house as it is turned in. It was adopted by a heavy majority.

The resolution looking to the payment on bonds said to have been lost in the State bank was killed on third reading.

The house killed all the house bills left over by working on senate bills only.

The dispensary elections are to be held on Friday at noon.

In the senate the \$100,000 appropriation for public schools was rejected.

The South Carolina college is to get \$27,000, a reduction of \$500. Winthrop got all she asked for, \$33,000.

The senate rejected the bill reducing the fertilizer tax from 25 to 10 cents and Clemson will continue to receive it all.

The appropriation for the citadel of \$3,300 for repairs to equipment and library was cut to \$1,400. The appropriation for its maintenance went through without reduction, being \$30,000.

When the recess was taken debate had begun on the proposition to provide a permanent endowment for Clemson out of any surplus that may exist at the end of the year from the privilege tax. It is not likely to pass.

Columbia, February 15.—When the house met this morning Clerk Hauer presided in the absence of speaker Gary.

It was necessary to elect a speaker pro tem and Mr. Winkler placed in nomination Mr. Magill who was elected.

The committee appointed to examine the office of the State Treasurer, Comptroller General and Sinking Fund Commission submitted its report, and on motion of Mr. Moore it was ordered printed in the journal.

Mr. Strom offered a concurrent resolution to invalidate certain railroad bonds in Ninety-Six Township, in Greenwood County, but objection being made the resolution was passed over.

The bill to appropriate funds for a geological survey in this State was killed on motion of Mr. Ashley.

The following bills were ordered to be enrolled for ratification:

Fixing the weight of a bushel of bolted corn meal.

To empower a presiding Judge to appoint a stenographer and to provide for his compensation.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson the bill to adjust certain indebtedness between the United States and the State of South Carolina, as to certain bonds and claims one by the other, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to fix the salaries of the county auditors of this State was called up by Mr. DeBuhl and evoked a number of inquiries from the various members. Each one was anxious to protect his own auditor.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, from Oconee County, an amendment was adopted that all auditors receiving annual salaries of four hundred dollars should now receive five hundred dollars.

On motion of Mr. Blythe each county was taken up the delegation was given the opportunity to object to the bill as it pertains to their county.

The jury bill was then taken up, but it was impossible to discuss it on account of lack of attention.

NIGHT SESSION OF HOUSE.

The house met in the afternoon but there was no quorum present.

The house tonight concurred in the senate amendments to Mr. McDow's bill relating to the Winthrop dormitory. This expiates the provision to furnish one hundred convicts to do the work.

The appropriation bill was taken up. The reduction by the senate of the appropriation to the Citadel evoked some discussion.

Mr. C. E. Robinson asked that the house would not concur in the senate amendment not to appropriate \$100,000 for the common schools. When he advocated that measure he was in earnest.

Mr. Crum was opposed to the appropriation. The people could levy a special school tax if they wanted to help themselves.

Mr. Rogers spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Stevenson spoke against this appropriation. He regarded the action of his advocate as a bluff and one that was called.

The previous question was then called and the yeas and nays were demanded. By a vote of 36 to 69 the house refused to concur in the senate amendment.

SENATE

The senate was not in the working humor when it met yesterday morning. The enthusiasm of Bryan day was in the air and not much was done.

The morning session was devoted to routine work principally.

There were two bills on the calendar amending the act regulating the foreclosure of mortgages, and there was some discussion as to which should be accepted; one being

a senate bill by Senator Mower and the other a house bill by Mr. Young. The lawyers discussed the matter at some length one of them addressing the chair as "your honor." Finally the house bill was passed with some amendments.

The following bills received third readings:

To provide for the assessment of railroad property which has been off the books for the year in which they have been off, and to fix the time when such taxes shall become due. The assessment provided is limited to ten years immediately preceding restoration to the books and does not apply to any railroad property which may hereafter be adjudged by the courts exempt from taxes which may be exempted under this act.

The bill amending the primary election law as to municipal elections. It provides for registration under the rules of the party in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants.

Senator Mower called up the appropriation bill and offered an amendment increasing the amount for the payment of interest from \$283,832.51 to \$285,045, which was adopted.

The salary of the State reporter was reduced from \$1,000, to \$900. The latter is the present salary, but the bill proposed to increase it. The appropriation bill was then passed and sent back to the house with amendments.

The supply bill was next taken up and amended in certain particulars.

NIGHT SESSION

When the senate met at 8 p. m. it took up a number of minor bills, among them being a lot sent back from the house.

The bill to place convicts whose terms are longer than ten years on the chain gang was passed to the third reading, but it was stated that there would be opposition to it on the final reading.

There was received from the house the bill to complete the State house, the house having amended it so as to appropriate \$175,000 from the sinking fund for that purpose.

On motion of Senator Henderson the bill was made a special order for next morning. There will be opposition to the measure.

Senator Manning's bill to sell the State farms was taken up and the author supported it in a strong speech. The bill provides that the upset price shall be \$50,000, a private sale to be made by next December.

Senator Manning said the purpose is to place the convicts on the roads and to get the State out of the cotton raising business. The profits are only about \$6,000 a year, while if the convicts were leased to the counties there would be a larger profit, about \$7,000. The farms cost \$34,000. The farms are located in Sumter, except a portion in Kershaw, Senator Manning's county, and he is familiar with their condition. There are between 4,500 and 4,600 acres in the two farms, some being practically worthless and all subject to overflow.

Senator Hay, chairman of the penitentiary committee, thought the time was too short to put through such an important measure. The superintendent and directors are opposed to the proposition. The senate has no definite information as to the value of the farms. He is not a farmer, but knew anyone would be surprised to see how valuable the property is.

Senator Henderson called attention to the fact that it would be impossible for this bill to pass at this session, as it was only on its second reading. He moved to lay on the table and this was agreed to.

Senator Henderson moved to reconsider the vote on the biennial session amendment. The motion was agreed to. Senator Henderson said he had voted against the proposition, but was willing to let the people vote on it, although he still thought it a mistake.

Senator Hay opposed the proposition as impractical, and thought it would work confusion. The bill provides that the amendment should go into effect in 1902. The constitution provides that the governor shall go in office during the session of the legislature next after his election, the terms to be two years. If the amendment passed, the governor elected in 1902 could not assume the office until 1904, nine months before the time fixed for the election of his successor. The same point applies to all State officers.

The terms of the circuit judges are four years, nothing being said about his holding the office until his successor is qualified, as is the case with other officers. At the expiration of the four years he ceases to be a judge, and if this should occur before the legislature could elect, the office would be vacant.

The constitution provides for the levying of an annual tax and the legislature cannot pass a tax bill except upon annual estimates. The biennial legislature would levy a tax on biennial estimates.

At this point Senator Barnwell interrupted to say that since the senator had called attention to this phase of the question, he thought Senator Henderson would withdraw his motion.

Senator Henderson said he thought biennial sessions would be a mistake, but he was willing to face the question. The motion to reconsider was agreed to by a vote of 20 to 15.

The bill was made a special order for today.

Senator Mayfield for the judiciary committee made a special report on the anti-trust bill to the effect that the committee had not had time to consider the matter. The bill went on the calendar.

Mr. Lofton's bill to amend the school law was taken up and Senator Sarratt moved to strike out the enacting words. The bill makes it unlawful for trustees to be interested in a contract with the school for which he is a trustee. The bill was amended by adding a provision forbidding employment as teacher of any relative of a trustee except upon endorsement of a majority of the patrons. The bill as amended was then passed.

The bill creating a drainage commission was withdrawn by Senator Gruber as there was no chance of getting it through at this session.

All second reading bills to which there was no objection were passed to the third reading.

Rushing Important Measures Through Before Adjournment.

Columbia, Feb. 16.—The House spent a good deal of time today appointing committees and patching up bills. The dispensary elections took up most of the day and resulted in these elections: Commissioner, H. H. Crum; chairman board of directors, Leon J. Williams; directors of dispensary, H. H. Evans, A. F. Duke.

The House yesterday morning spent a lot of time over the reports of conference committees. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Wilson, Wyche and Ashley a committee of conference on the part of the House to meet the senator committee on the differences on the appropriation bill.

Mr. E. D. Smith called up claim of E. I. Reardon, for services rendered in the smallpox epidemic, \$187.05. After some discussion against it, by Mr. Wingo and others, the claim was passed when explained by Mr. Smith.

The committee of conference reported that it could not agree on the amendments to the appropriation bill except on allowing \$3,000 for expenses in the office of secretary of State and \$395 for investigating committees, and on all other amendments the committee suggested a free conference. Messrs. Stevenson, Moses and Means were appointed for the house on free conference committee. The chief difference is over the \$100,000 for public schools.

The committee to examine the report on the work of the code commissioner reported that it could not properly examine the work in the limited time, especially in the absence of the commissioner. The committee was given authority to sit during the recess and report next session.

The ways and means committee has selected Col. J. Harvey Wilson of Sumter, as chairman, vice Mr. Crum. Capt. Wilson is a veteran and experienced member.

Mr. Caughman opposed the bill to provide for a reformatory school. It was asking too much to educate the criminal negro.

Mr. Sanders of Spartanburg, made the best fight he could for the bill as being in the right direction.

The house refused to strike out the enacting words of the bill. The bill was then ordered to its third reading.

SENATE

The first business of the Senate this morning was the consideration of third reading bills as to which there was no opposition and the following passed:

To provide for a free analysis of fertilizers at Clemson for any purchaser. To require the burning and burial of swine dying from natural causes.

The bill to require railroads to have connecting tracks in cities and towns, was read the second time last night, and when called up today Senator Ragsdale moved that it be made a special order for the night session.

Senator Barnwell objected to giving this bill precedence over other bills of equal, if not greater importance. He did not oppose it being made a special order in order to delay action, but more important bills should not be cast aside for it. The bill was made a special order on a vote being taken.

The State house bill came up. Senator Mower opposed agreeing to the amendments because the sinking fund, from which it is proposed to take \$185,000, is a fund sacredly promised for the redemption of bonds.

By a vote of 20 to 7 the senate agreed to the house amendment.

August Flower.

"It is a surprising fact," says Prof. Houston, "that in my travels in all parts of the world, for the last ten years, I have met more people having used Green's August Flower than any other remedy, for dyspepsia, deranged liver and stomach, and for constipation. I find for tourists and salesmen, or for persons filling office positions, where headaches and general bad feelings from irregular habits exist, that Green's August Flower is a grand remedy. It does not injure the system by frequent use, and is excellent for sour stomachs and indigestion." Sample bottles free at Dr. A. J. China's. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries. 12-18

There were employed in the cotton mills of North Carolina last year 33,757 operatives, of whom 14,638 were men, 15,811 women, and 3,308 children under 14 years of age.

The Privilege Tax.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Manning's remarks in the House on Wednesday, when the bill for the reduction of the Privilege Tax on Fertilizers was under discussion:

Two matters are involved in this bill—

1. Whether the privilege tax falls on the consumer or not?

2. Whether Clemson is receiving and spending more than it is necessary for its efficient work?

As to the first question; I will lay it down as a general proposition that all expenses and taxes must ultimately fall on the consumer. This can be illustrated by the fact that cotton seed meal can be bought as cattle food for less than as a fertilizer by 25c. a ton, the amount of the privilege tax. This matter can be elaborated, but I deem it unnecessary, and the main question for us to consider is contained in the 2nd proposition.

In the first place let me disabuse your minds of one error which is not generally understood. The Hatch fund, amounting to \$15,000, has no connection with the College expenses. This fund cannot be disbursed except under the direction of the Federal government, and under these directions must be spent exclusively in Experimental Station work. I will show by the report of the Trustees and with statements of Dr. Hartzog and Col. Simpson, explanatory thereof, that Clemson received the following amounts:

Balance on hand as per last report	\$ 7,570.58
Interest on Clemson bequest	3,512.36
Land Serip Fund	5,754.00
Tuition fees	2,470.00
Rents	210.00
Electric Plant	340.33
Privilege tax \$59,192.50	
Less Expense of Fertil. dep't.	7,554.30
	51,638.20

Add Morrill Fund

	\$71,495.47
	12,000.00

Other items included in report among receipts cannot be properly included as a yearly revenue.

Expenses as taken from page 40 of the report of the Board of Trustees

	\$65,439.42
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Expenditures of Morrill Fund

	12,000.00
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	\$77,439.42
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And balance on hand of

	10,000
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	3,000
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	\$7,000
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Or a little less than they had on hand as per last report.

Now if the Privilege is reduced to 15c. we will have \$23,677.00 less than the college had last year (supposing the amount of fertilizer sold to be the same as last year) or a total revenue of about \$9,818.47.

With an expense acct. of 77,439.42 showing a deficiency of 17,620.95 which may be reduced by some increase in tuition fees—but even allowing a liberal increase from this source, we would still have a deficit of about \$16,000.

Now Mr. President it has been stated that extravagance is shown at Clemson. I know nothing of this. I have asked for specifications and none have been given. If there is waste or extravagance an examining committee should be appointed by the Legislature and make thorough investigation to determine the truth or falsity of the charge, and if they exist, to remedy them. But for one I am not willing to cripple the institution. I believe that Clemson is improving and growing in its efficient work and it would be a great mistake now to do anything to cause any check to its usefulness. Without going further into the matter, I believe that Clemson is growing in popular estimation, its usefulness is increasing and is more generally recognized, and that people of South Carolina want it and will insist on its maintenance, and for one I stand squarely for education of all kind. If this bill passes I believe a direct appropriation will be asked for and will be needed, so I will vote against the bill.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state. R. S. Edwards, publisher of The Review, Wyand, Ill. For sale by A. J. China.

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Slight Skin Eruptions are a Warning of Something More Serious to Come. The Only Safe Way is to Heed the Warning. Johnston's Sarsaparilla is the Most Powerful Blood Purifier Known.

Nature, in her efforts to correct mistakes, which mistakes have come from careless living, or it may be from ancestors, shoots out pimples, blotches and other imperfections on the skin, as a warning that more serious troubles (perhaps tumors, cancers, erysipelas or pulmonary diseases) are certain to follow if you neglect to heed the warning and correct the mistakes.

Many a lingering, painful disease and many an early death has been avoided simply because these notes of warning have been heeded and the blood kept pure by a right use of JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA.

Miss Abbie J. Rande, of Marshall, Mich., writes:

"I was cured of a bad humor after suffering with it for five years. The doctors and my friends said it was salt rheum. It came out on my head, neck and ears, and then on my whole body. I was perfectly raw with it. What I suffered during those five years, is no use telling. Nobody would believe me if I did. I tried every medicine that was advertised to cure it. I spent money enough to buy a house. I heard JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA highly praised. I tried a bottle of it. I began to improve right away, and when I had finished the third bottle I was completely cured. I have never had a touch of it since. I never got any thing to do me the least good till I tried JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA. I would heartily advise all who are suffering from humors or skin disease of any kind to try it at once. I had also a good deal of stomach trouble, and was run down and miserable, but JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA made me all right."

The blood is your life and if you keep it pure and strong you can positively resist disease or face contagion fearlessly. JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA never fails. It is for sale by all druggists, in full quart bottles at only one dollar each.

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L. B. DURANT.

See 6—x



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W. H. Newberry, President.

TESTIMONIALS.

From one of our first graduates. He has a good position, and recommends our school as the best, as does all of our students.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 8, 1897.

Prof. W. H. Newberry, President C. B. C., My Dear Sir: During the month of January, 1895, was the time I began a business course in the Columbia Business College. Although a stranger in the city, I was welcomed by professors and students, which made me feel at home. Having completed my course, I accepted a position as book-keeper for one of the largest dry goods firms in the city, which position I held for one year, and then changed to the grocery firm of James M. Green, one of the leading large grocers in the city which position I still hold. Owing to the thorough training received at the Columbia Business College, have been able to master every business transaction that has come in my work. In future years will always look back to the time spent in the Columbia Business College with pleasure. I recommend this school to all who desire a business education.

From your friend and student
W. W. GREGG.

Blackville, Barnwell Co., Feb. 30, 1899.

Mr. W. H. Newberry, President Columbia Business College, Columbia, S. C.

My Dear Sir: It affords me pleasure to testify to the merits of the Columbia Business College. I do not hesitate to say that I have received substantial and beneficial results. I cheerfully recommend it to any person desirous of securing a business education. During my course of study at the college there was uniform kind and courteous treatment and attention. Close attention was given the students by the instructors to insure accuracy and thoroughness in their studies, and my progress was rapid, and I presume, efficient, as I obtained a situation as soon as I reached home, and, so far as I know, am giving satisfaction. I completed my shorthand course in three months. I do not think the Columbia Business College can be excelled by any other in the State. Ever wishing your college grand success, I am

Your friend and old student,
(Miss) DAISY STOKES.

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